

Fig.1.

		WORD ADDRESS	BYTE ADDRESS	INSTRUCTION NUMBER
101	{	X	0 0 0 0 0	0
		X	0 0 0 0 1	1
		X	0 0 0 1 0	2
		X	0 0 0 1 1	3
102	{	X	0 0 1 0 0	4
		13 cj	0 0 1 0 1	5
		X	0 0 1 1 0	6
		0 cj	0 0 1 1 1	7
103	{	X	0 1 0 0 0	8
		13 cj	0 1 0 0 1	9
		X	0 1 0 1 0	10
		X	0 1 0 1 1	11
104	{	16 j	0 1 1 0 0	12
		X	0 1 1 0 1	13
		2 cj	0 1 1 1 0	14
		X	0 1 1 1 1	15
105	{	X	1 0 0 0 0	16
		X	1 0 0 0 1	17
		X	1 0 0 1 0	18
		X	1 0 0 1 1	19

Fig.2.

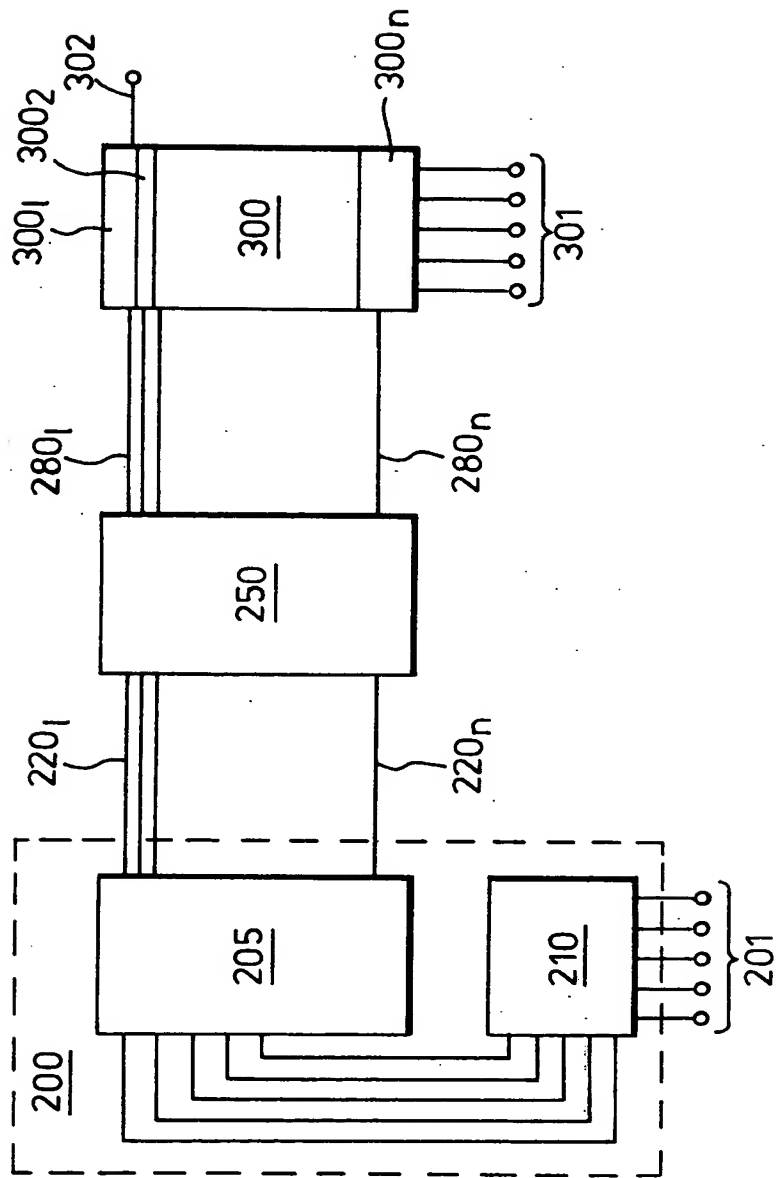


Fig.3.

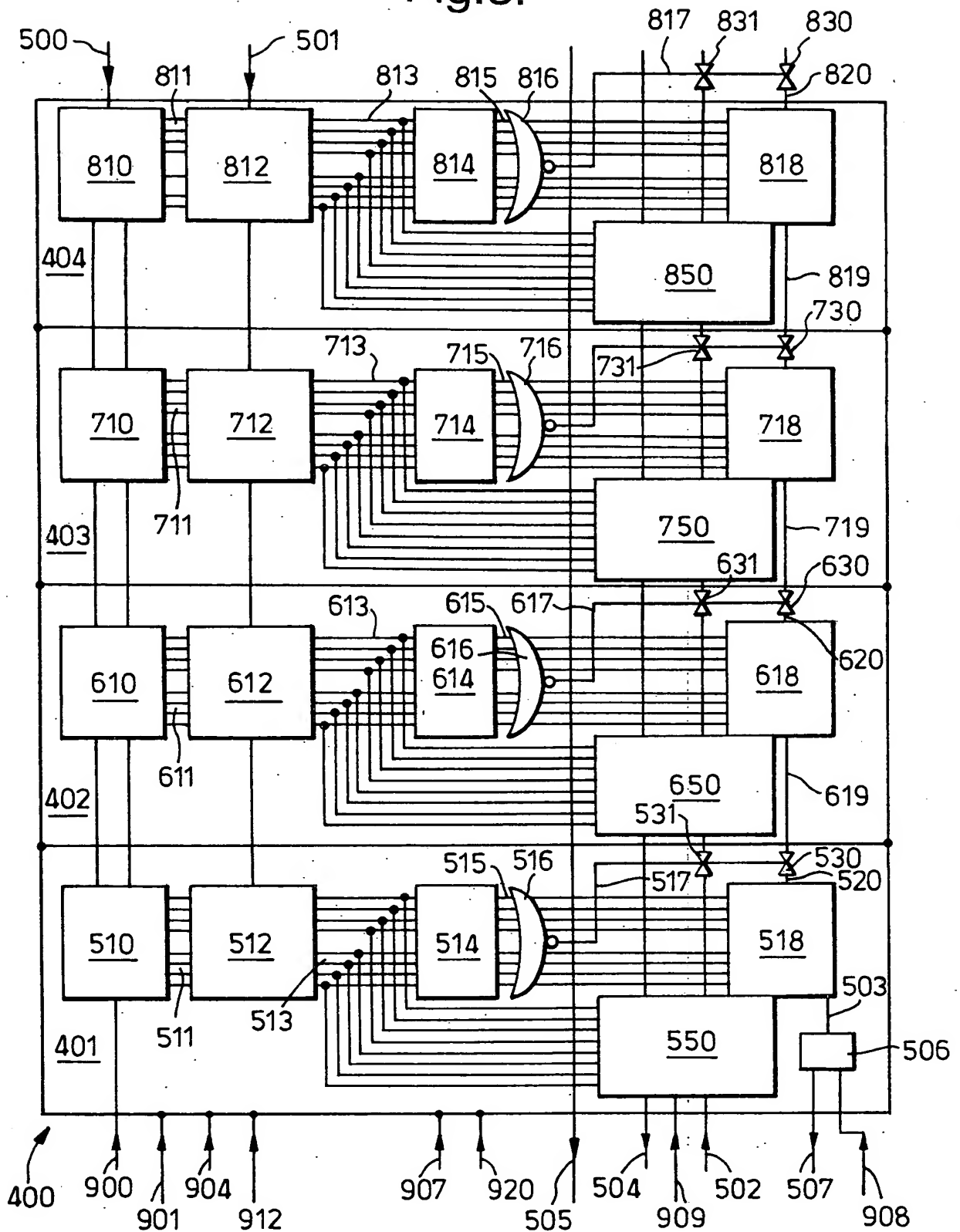


Fig. 4.

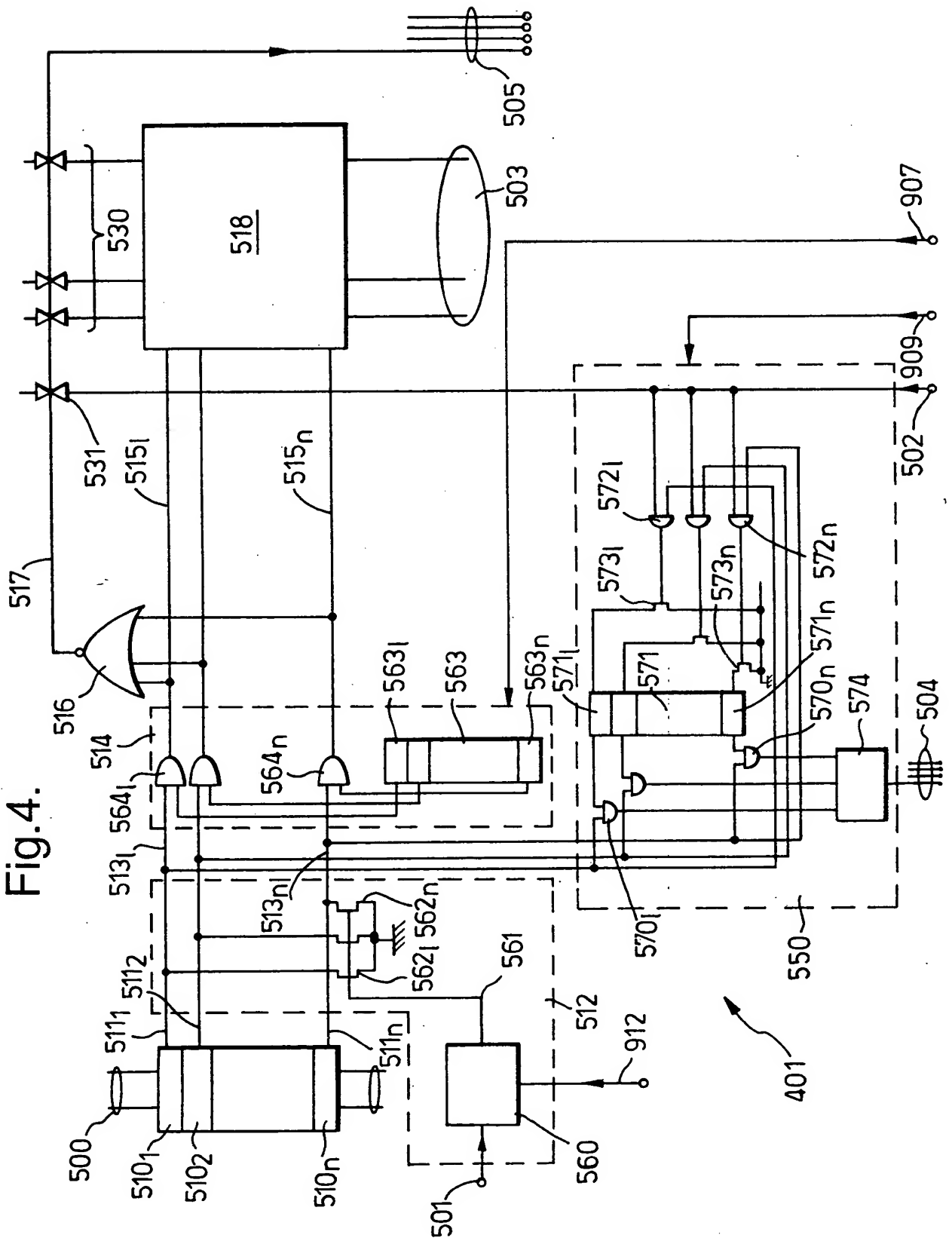
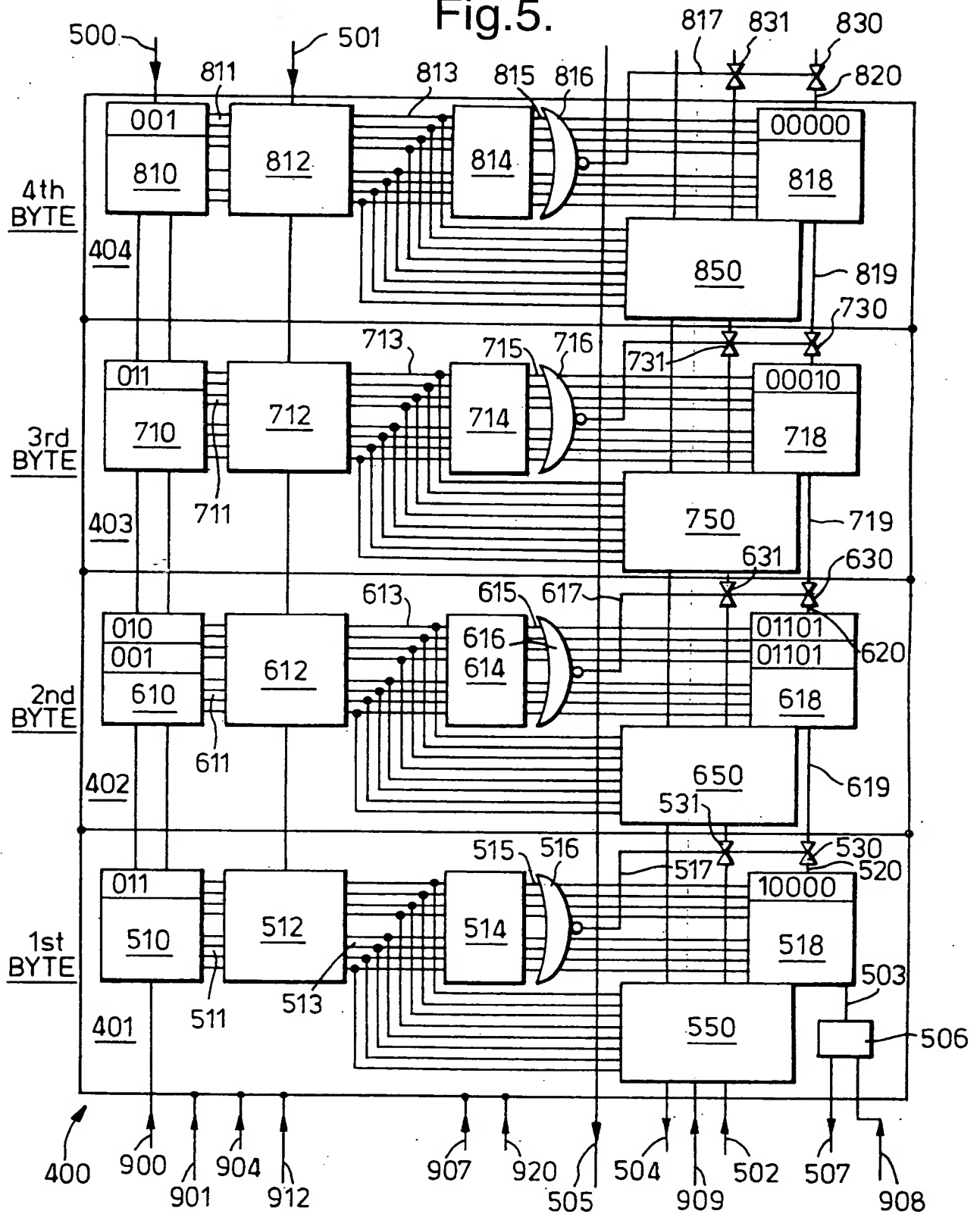


Fig.5.



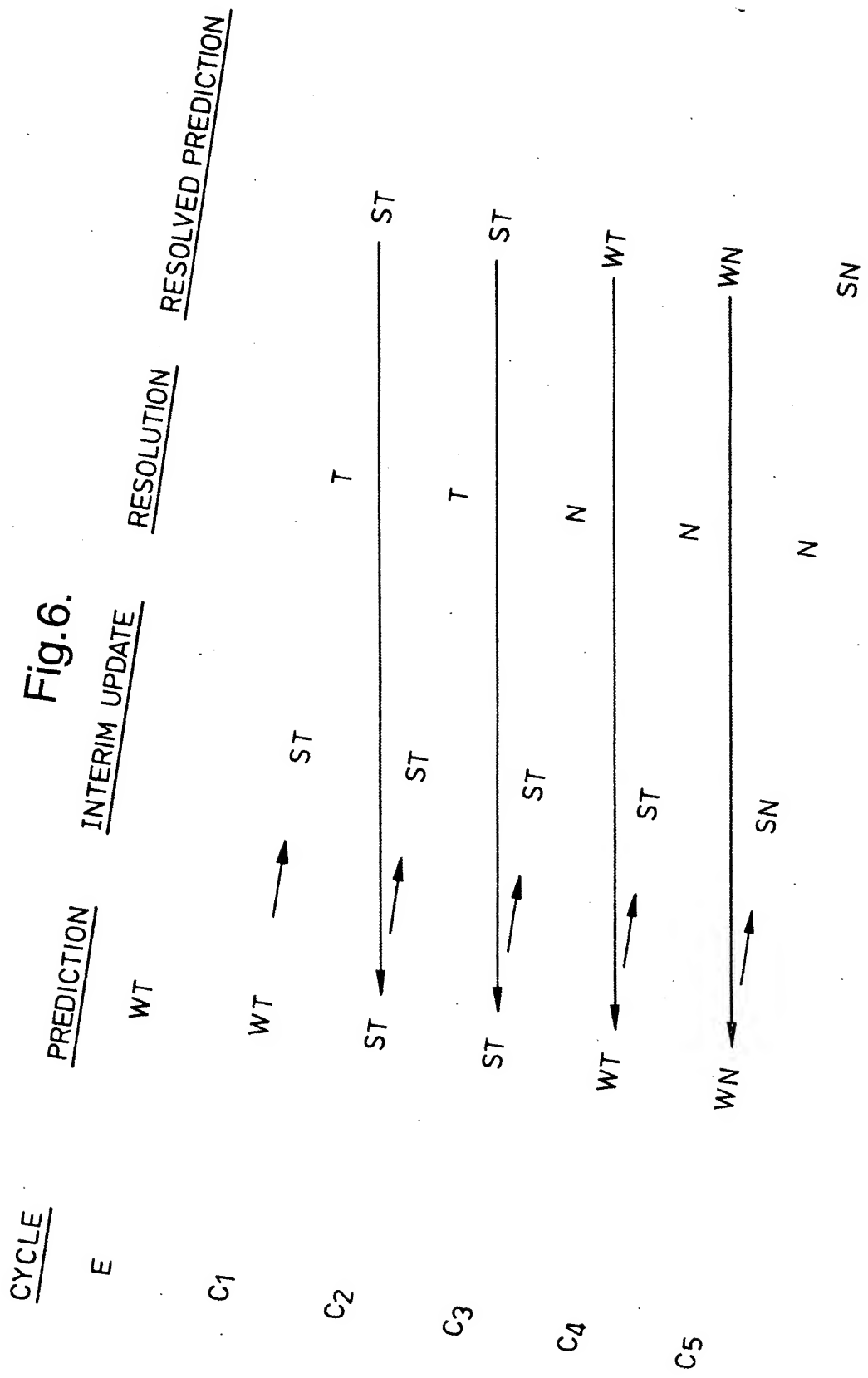


Fig.7.

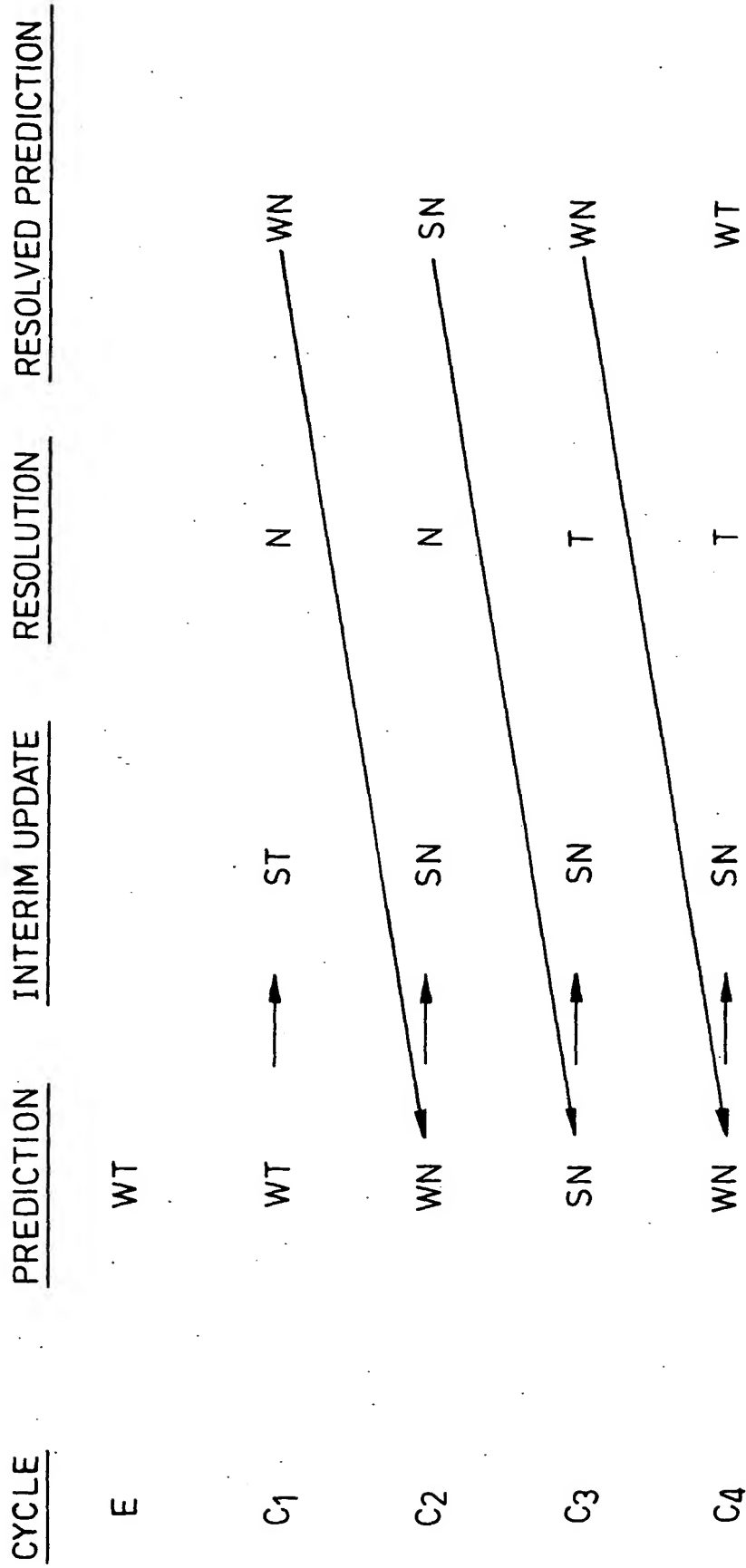


Fig.8.

The diagram illustrates a complex digital logic system. Key elements include:

- Input Section:** A multi-bit input bus 900 feeds into a register or memory block 500. A control signal 501 is applied to the system.
- Control and Logic Section:** A series of multiplexers (510b, 517) and logic gates (AND/OR/XOR) process signals from the input and internal registers. Registers 512 and 518b store intermediate results.
- Processing Unit:** A central block 506, possibly a microcontroller or processor, receives inputs from the logic section and manages the overall operation.
- Data Flow and Output:** Multiple output buses (901b, 902b, 903b, 904b, 905b, 906b, 907, 908, 909) carry data throughout the system. A final output 112 is generated based on the processed data.
- Feedback and External Interface:** Blocks 113, 114, and 115 provide external interfacing or feedback mechanisms to the main processing unit 506.

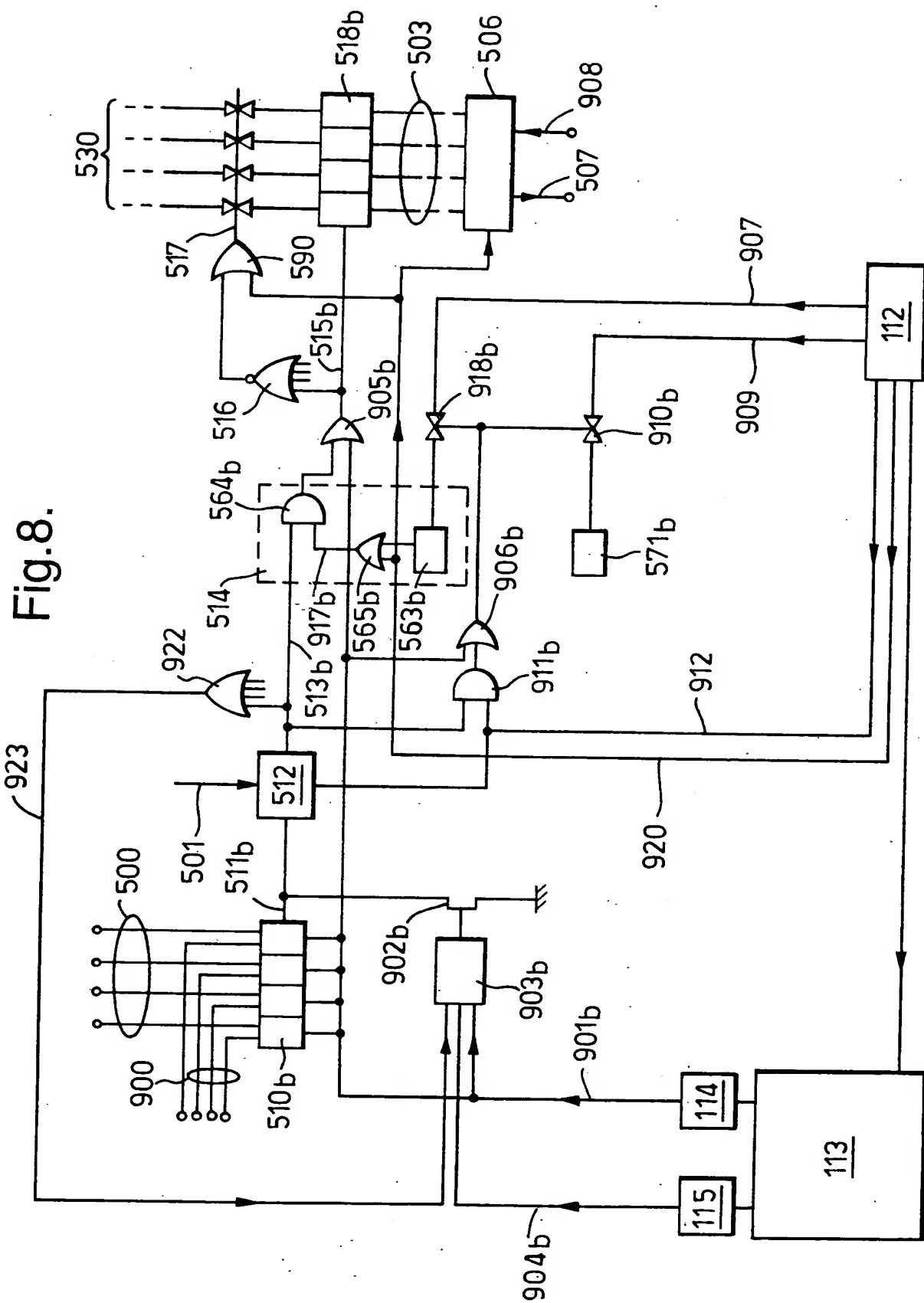


Fig.9.

